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Austria	17.5	Iraq	15,400	Norway	4,000	NYC	
Bahrain	4,650	Iran	1,200	Oman	3,700	Rio	
Belgium	37 L.F.	Jordan	450	Portugal	70	Sci	
Canada	C\$1.10	Kuwait	\$1.00	Qatar	1,500	Roku	
Cyprus	525 MIL	Lebanon	10,500	State of Ireland	60 P.	Saudi Arabia	10,000
Denmark	7.00	Liberia	100	Spain	90	S.K.Y.	100,000
Egypt	100 P.	Libya	L.D.R. 0.32	Tunisia	4,000	Turkey	1,200,000
Finland	4,000	Morocco	80 Ecu	Turkey	1,200,000	U.S.A.	1,200,000
France	5,000	Niger	100 L.F.	Tunisia	5,000	Yugoslavia	170 K.
Germany	2,20 D.M.	Malta	35 Cents				
Great Britain	40 P.	Morocco	5,50 D.M.				
Greece	60 Drs.	Netherlands	2,90 P.				
Iraq	173 Dls	Nigeria	170 K.				

ESTABLISHED 1887

Marcos Foes Pledge Protests Against Reagan If He Visits

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Opponents of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, denouncing his implied threat of a return to martial law, promised Thursday night to mount new anti-government protests that would include demonstrations against U.S. President Ronald Reagan if visits the Philippines as planned in November.

"If Mr. Reagan comes, we will prepare a proper welcome for him," said an opposition leader, James Baldwin, president of the teaching union of professors in western China as early as next week, said Chiai say. The white-haired Baldwin, 64, a mathematics teacher at Dalcross High School in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Beijing Advances Plans For U.S. Visit by Zhao, Signaling Warmer Ties

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The People's Republic of China has decided to move ahead on a long-discussed official visit here by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang that will symbolize a major improvement in Chinese-American relations and pave the way for a possible trip to Beijing by President Ronald Reagan next year.

Administrative officials said Beijing in recent days has initiated discussion of a trip here by Mr. Zhao in December or January, with the possibility that the journey might be announced by the two governments even before Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visits Washington next month.

Before the latest contacts, it was believed that Mr. Wu's most important mission here would be to lay groundwork and conclude arrangements for a possible later trip by Mr. Zhao.

The sources said there was no clear explanation for Chinese readiness to proceed on detailed plans for the Zhao trip. There was speculation, though, that Beijing has been heartened by advance word of soon-to-be-announced guidelines covering export to China of sensitive military technology from U.S. companies.

Mr. Reagan is scheduled to leave Nov. 2 to visit five Asian countries, including Japan. Administration officials have taken the position that a top Chinese leader should visit the United States before a U.S. president next goes to China.

China Bans Magazine For 'Mao's Ghost' Article

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The Chinese authorities have banned sales of the current issue of Time magazine, with its cover picture of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, a looming apparition of Mao Zedong and the words, "Banishing Mao's Ghost."

The cover story was written by Theodore H. White, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author who was Time's correspondent in China from 1939 to 1945. Mr. White was invited to visit China last spring. The Foreign Ministry had no immediate comment about his article. Foreign diplomats suggested that the authorities probably were more upset by the cover than the article.

French, Giving Priority to Safety, Will Change Basic Rule of the Road

Reuters

PARIS — The French authorities have moved to abolish *priorité à droite* ("yield to the vehicle on the right"), a traffic regulation that has caused chaos and accidents at some road junctions and consternation for many visiting motorists.

A change in the highway code, to take effect next May, will end the system, which gives precedence to drivers entering a stream of traffic from the right. Under the old regulation, which was adopted in 1925, a driver on a main road often has to yield at junctions with minor roads.

Automobile associations have been trying for years to have the system changed for safety reasons. In 1968, a government consultative body recommended *priorité à gauche*, which local authorities were permitted to introduce four years later as long as it was clearly posted.

Under the new regulations, all traffic circles and crossroads will operate on precedence from the left, without the need for special markings.

Union Acts to End Strike In Belgian Civil Service

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Civil servants affiliated with the largest trade union adopted a tentative accord with the government Thursday to end an eight-day-old strike, union officials said.

The move by the civil service members of the Christian CSC union lessened a threat of a crisis in Belgium's center-right government, which has close links to the 1.3-million-member CSC.

The union's civil servants said they would return to work Friday, when their colleagues of the more militant, Socialist FGTB trade union are to announce whether they will end their walkout against the government's austerity program.

André Spruyel, a spokesman for the 1.1-million-member FGTB, whose leadership opposed the strike, told the testimony, "The first indications from our members are negative."

On Wednesday, the government reached an accord-in-principle with leaders of the CSC to end the strike, which has left Belgium without many public services.

But the FGTB's regional organization in Wallonia flatly rejected the agreement and called for a 48-hour general strike starting Monday. Its Antwerp local said its members would continue to strike Friday.

The deal, a slightly different ver-



LIVESTOCK FOR FALKLANDS — Ponies, sheep, cows and pigs — 224 animals in all — clambered aboard the Danish ship Dina Khalaf on Thursday at Poole, England for a trip to the Falkland Islands. They are to help replace the animals lost in the 1982 war.

Diplomats Say Mongolia May Expel Nearly All 7,000 Chinese in Capital

Reuters

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia — Despite China's protests, Mongolia continues systematically to expel ethnic Chinese and may be planning to eject almost the entire community of 7,000 of them in Ulan Bator, the Mongolian capital, diplomats report.

The diplomats put the number of Chinese expelled at more than 2,000 since the expulsions began in March.

They also said they were puzzled why Moscow, which dominates Mongolia, had not halted the expulsions at a time when it seeks better relations with China.

Mongolia's government has branded the Chinese as work shirkers and ordered them resettled in remote northern farming regions.

It admitted to expelling the uncooperative but said the majority of those returning to China had done so voluntarily.

The Chinese, mainly farmers and factory workers, settled around Ulan Bator 30 years ago when offi-

cial Chinese-Mongolian relations were warm.

However, the diplomats said, Mongolians often still resent the Chinese because of China's former long rule here and, of late, for their success as hard-working immigrants.

The latter element was cited by the diplomats as a possible reason for the expulsions.

China has accused Mongolia of the mass mistreatment and expulsion of the immigrants.

In June, Beijing issued a strong diplomatic protest saying Mongolia had expelled 1,764 Chinese nationals after stripping many of them at the border and forcing them to leave with only the clothes they were wearing.

The diplomats said that about 100 Chinese were put on a train to Beijing last weekend while groups of similar size were being forced to leave by train or bus almost every week.

Mongolia's foreign minister, Mangaiyn Duggersuren, asserted last month that all except 200 or

300 Chinese were idlers or black marketeers, the diplomats said. They called this an apparent signal that almost the entire community eventually would be forced out.

Mongolia began the expulsions when there was no resident Soviet ambassador in Ulan Bator. The diplomat said this could indicate that the Mongolians did so without consulting or informing Moscow.

"This suggests," a Western diplomat said, "the Mongolians might have wanted to show their irritation about the fact that the Soviets and Chinese are talking about them behind their backs."

One of the chief topics in the current Chinese-Soviet talks on normalizing relations concerns Beijing's objections to the presence of Soviet troops in Mongolia, a vast buffer state between the two great Communist powers.

But given Mongolia's staunch alliance with Moscow and its dependence on Soviet aid, it seemed unthinkable that the Kremlin could not have halted the expulsions had it wanted to, most diplomats said.

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Mongolia's

to Close Hormuz
Leader Ayatollah Khomeini
determined to close the strait
Tehran Radio said.
anniversary of the outbreak of
Khomeini said that France
over because it had decided to
attack aircraft capable of hitting
that Iraq in "desperation" and
use new "destructive weapons
and resources." But, he added, "the
government of Iran, exerting its
leverage, is determined to
the passage of even a single day."

Again Back Lead
(Reuters) — The Liberal Party
its leader, David Steel, to show
offices, the Social Democratic
over the recently voted down
Steel's critics, who have described it
On Tuesday, delegates voted
over the party's election manifesto
a speech with the Social Democrats
two-year-old centrist alliance
conference last week, the Social
cooperation.

Bush on East Bloc
The Soviet news agency Tass accused
on Thursday of an anti-communist
to detach the Kremlin's East
Western diplomats said reflected
news analysis. Vladimir Sosulin,
and Mr. Bush's statements had been
answer to the hospitality accorded
countries. This day, Mr. Bush said the Soviet
actions was a root cause of East-West
states would continue to disengage
countries that moved toward
response. This comment that
accorded on which of them could
and which cannot."

Oil Exports Seen
— North America will become
by the year 2000, when the
trebled, according to a study by
an estimated annual 105 million
as compared to 30 million of oil
to the 1975 OECD congress
energy trade will have risen to \$100
it is said. And the Third World
the world by 2000. Rates
young country is concerned just now

American Leaders Coll
— A meeting of
the American School
members of Congress. Thursday the
meeting with the
who attended the meeting of
convened and that the general
for the meeting. Wednesday
Micheal Mazzoni, the leader of the
refused to negotiate out the
extension in the year of Agent of
nues in Buenos Aires

For the First Time, U.S. Will Admit
Salvadorans as Political Refugees

Democrats in Conflict Over Social Spending To Undo Reagan Cuts

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats in the House of Representatives have run into a problem in their fight to reverse President Ronald Reagan's cutbacks in social welfare programs: a bill to finance those programs, drafted by a Democrat, that is so tight-fisted that Republicans say Mr. Reagan can probably sign it.

The \$96.1-billion appropriations bill for labor, education and health and human services represents the latest in a string of difficulties the Democrats have encountered in getting Congress to live up to the budget it adopted earlier this year.

First, House and Senate tax-writing committees indicated that they would not approve the \$73 billion in tax increases that the budget had demanded. Now, the Appropriations committees of both houses appear willing to settle for substantially less than the budget prescribed in so-called discretion ary domestic spending.

Moreover, major changes in the big automatic benefit or entitlement programs are considered increasingly unlikely as the 1984 elections approach. Mr. Reagan wants cuts, the Democrats favor increases.

Although the Democrat-controlled House has approved a series of bills authorizing expanded social welfare spending and new employment programs, including a \$3.5-billion public service jobs program that was approved Wednesday, few are expected to survive in the Republican-dominated Senate.

Thus, it is the actual spending bills, especially the big labor and human services appropriations bill, that will probably count the most in the Democratic effort to reverse Mr. Reagan's policies.

In light of this, both the Democratic leadership and rank-and-file Democratic liberals have been

pressing behind the scenes, without success so far, for a substantial expansion of the bill.

"A lot of Democrats think it's dumb," said Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, a Democratic member of the House Budget Committee. "What you're doing is taking away an issue," Mr. Aspin added, in a reference to the president's embrace of education as a campaign issue for next year. "We should be jamming it to Reagan on education."

The dispute could spill over onto the House floor when the House takes up a stopgap "continuing resolution" to finance agencies that have not received their regular appropriations by the start of the 1984 fiscal year on Oct. 1.

The bill, as approved by the House Appropriations Committee last week at the behest of the chairman of the labor-human resources subcommittee, William H. Natcher of Kentucky, includes \$31.1 billion for discretionary programs, which is \$3.5 billion more than Mr. Reagan recommended. But it is \$4.7 billion less than the congressional budget prescribes, meaning that it is closer to Mr. Reagan's target than to Congress' own spending goal.

Overall, for discretionary programs (as opposed to entitlement programs, which are not controlled by annual appropriations), the bill provides generally the same amount of spending as Congress provided in the current fiscal year.

To the extent that the bill falls short of the congressional budget, it is a political vindication for Mr. Reagan, who rationalized his defeat on the budget earlier this year with the argument that the real fight would come later on appropriations bills.

It is also a victory for David A.

Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, who quietly lobbied key appropriators in



Les Aspin

both houses, holding out the prospect of a presidential signature if the bill were kept within bounds from the White House standpoint.

This proposal had appeal not only for Mr. Natcher but also for Representative Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican on the committee, who has become tired of getting caught in the squeeze between Mr. Reagan and Congress on spending. Mr. Conte, like Mr. Natcher, is also tired of the stalemates that have prevented final action on the labor and human services bill in recent years, forcing its inclusion in the stopgap continuing resolution.

Mr. Natcher fended off challenges in the committee with the argument that additional funds, especially for programs that have not yet been authorized by Congress, could be provided in a supplemental appropriations bill later in the year.

Mr. Natcher has also reportedly stood firm against arguments for additional spending, especially for education, from House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, Majority Leader James C. Wright of Texas, and the Democratic floor leader, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, among others.

Out of regard for Mr. Natcher and his stature in the House, however, they are said to be reluctant to take him on publicly.

CIA Seeking \$19 Million for Anti-Sandinists

By Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is asking Congress for \$19 million in covert funds to support rebels in Nicaragua, about the same amount as provided last year, a spokesman for the Senate Intelligence Committee disclosed yesterday.

Sam Bouchard, the committee spokesman, said the estimate was included in a Central Intelligence

Agency plan presented by William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, at a closed hearing Tuesday.

Congressional sources said they expected the committee to approve the program, giving the administration's Central American policies a boost.

The sources said the plan included a new and broader description of the primary goal of the CIA's

support of the Nicaraguan rebels. Previously, the administration had said the covert program was aimed at disrupting the flow of arms from Nicaragua to guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador.

Now, according to the sources, the CIA says its primary purpose is to deter Nicaragua from "exporting" its revolution to other Central American nations.

bears of their families, an official said.

He also said that this decision did not overturn the administration's continued refusal to grant legal status to an estimated 500,000 Salvadorans already in the United States who do not want to return to El Salvador.

But in agreeing to accept the 200 political prisoners, the administration has for the first time officially acknowledged that there are dangers of reprisals for at least a group of Salvadorans, an official said.

The administration informed the House Judiciary subcommittee on refugees on Tuesday of the plans for refugees in the next fiscal year, including the decision on the Salvadoran government.

The Salvadoran political refugees make up only a small portion of the worldwide total, officials said.

The administration recommended — subject to congressional consultation — that the United States admit 72,000 refugees in the 1984 fiscal year.

In the current year, there was an authorized total of 90,000, but actually only 60,000 entered the country.

Armed Man Arrested At Buckingham Palace

By Associated Press

LONDON — A man armed with a linoleum-cutting tool with a hooked blade was arrested outside Buckingham Palace on Thursday after struggling with a policeman, Scotland Yard said.

At the time of the arrest near the palace's ornate main gate, Queen Elizabeth II and members of her family were at the royal summer retreat in Balmoral, Scotland.

The group that will be admitted

will be drawn from 554 former political prisoners plus their families who were released during the summer as part of an amnesty program.

According to State Department officials, they were mostly leftists or leftist sympathizers who in some cases had been imprisoned for political beliefs in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran government, after freeing the group, asked the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, an international agency, for help in finding a refuge abroad for the former prisoners. It indicated that it could not guarantee their safety from rightist reprisals, State Department officials said.

Of the 200 the administration

plans to admit, about 50 will be

former prisoners and the rest mem-

Astronaut With Small-Town Values Ambition Drives Glenn, Corn-Fed Hero, Toward Presidency

By Michael Barone
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "My dad talked to me about coming back and taking over the plumbing business," John Glenn says, "but I wasn't interested."

He speaks expansively about growing up in New Concord, Ohio, planting the vegetable garden, hoeing, canning, "putting up all the garden stuff." It is a story of small-town life in the 1930s, in a small town that seems almost too good to be true, just as John Glenn sometimes seems to be.

New Concord is not typical

Ohio town. More prosperous and prettier than most small towns, half of its population in Mr. Glenn's youth were students at Muskingum College. It was, he says, "a United Presbyterian school and a religious town," where "almost everyone went to church."

Mr. Glenn's father sought it out: he came from a farm nearby, worked on the railroad a short time, then for a plumbing business in Cambridge before starting his own business in New Concord. He had only a sixth-grade education, but he married the woman he loved.

"He was the biggest proponent of education, and he wound up as president of the school board," Mr. Glenn said. It was taken for granted that John, the only son, would go to college at Muskingum, to celebrate Mr. Glenn's birthday. Mr. Glenn was also a favorite at the Patuxent River base in Maryland.

Later, in a desk job, he had the idea of flying the F8U Crusader across the country, and became the first pilot to make a transcontinental supersonic flight. That may look like a publicity stunt, but test piloting was an exacting and dangerous business. Mr. Glenn explains why he did it in the same terms as volunteering for Korea: "You felt you were doing good for your country."

"The Right Stuff," the writer Tom Wolfe shows how Mr. Glenn assembled the credentials to become a candidate for the astronaut program. Much has been made of a scene in the book where Mr. Glenn hawled out other astronauts for sleeping around; his objections

bring it back to base when it was disabled.

He was not just skilled at piloting fighter planes; he was also skilled at directing his own career.

It was clear to him at the end of the

THE CANDIDATES

This is one in a series of occasional articles about the men who are seeking the Democratic nomination for U.S. president in 1984.



John Glenn

seen to have been both moral and circumspect — the astronauts were national symbols and in the public eye.

Mr. Glenn went about becoming the best possible astronaut with firm discipline to the point that, launched into space, his pulse rate was no higher than that of an ordinary man sitting quietly in a room.

As Mr. Wolfe tells it, Mr. Glenn — the third U.S. astronaut to go up but the first to make an orbital flight — was not expected to become a national hero. But Mr. Wolfe also makes it clear that, of the first seven astronauts, only Mr. Glenn could articulate basic American values in an attractive way.

Mr. Glenn was almost certainly looking beyond the astronaut program to politics.

He backed his wife, Annie, when she did not want Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson inside her house on launch day in February 1962. But not long after that, the Glenns invited the Johnsons to their house in Arlington, Virginia, to celebrate Mr. Glenn's birthday. Mr. Glenn was also a favorite at the Kennedy White House.

He flew with his wife, Annie, when she did not want Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson inside her house on launch day in February 1962. But not long after that, the Glenns invited the Johnsons to their house in Arlington, Virginia, to celebrate Mr. Glenn's birthday. Mr. Glenn was also a favorite at the Kennedy White House.

He kept his legal residence in Ohio, which was the base for the business ventures that gave him the financial independence he wanted before trying for public office. For

the most part, things have worked well for Mr. Glenn, but he has had some setbacks. He ran for the Senate as early as 1964, but had to withdraw from the race after a household accident; he lost the 1970 race in the Democratic prima-

ry, and one of his post-astronaut business ventures almost failed.

In conversation, Mr. Glenn is charming and articulate, studing his sentences with corny phrases and a few cuss words. People say he stands for the traditional values of the small town, although he himself has led a life of great adventure. He values tradition and family, but he has been propelled by an ambition as powerful as the engines that sent his rocket into space.

Mr. Glenn understands that he is a symbol for many people — the corn-fed lad turned national hero — but he understands that he would not be much of a symbol if he were not more than that.

"To me, it's gone on long enough," said Mr. Dole, a disabled war veteran. He said "there may be an alternative" to Mr. Watt's departure, "but I'm not sure what it is."

Mr. Domenici advised Mr. Watt to "take another look" at his past promise to Mr. Reagan to resign if he became a liability to the administration.

But six Republican senators said Mr. Watt deserved his walking papers instead. One of them, Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, said the interior secretary had produced a "panorama, not of error, but of bigotry and hate."

Despite Mr. Watt's apology for his remark Wednesday about "a black... a woman, two Jews and a cripple" on the commission, he suffered the worst assault yet from members of his own party. Democrats, long critical of the secretary, joined the cry for his resignation.

In addition to the six Republican

senators who called directly for Mr. Watt's resignation, two others, Robert J. Dole of Kansas and Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, stopped just short of demanding his ouster.

The chief presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan had not sought the letter, nor Mr. Watt's resignation, and that the interior secretary had not offered to step down.

But members of both parties said Mr. Watt's latest faux pas should be the final straw of his tenure.

Senator Warren R. Rudman, a New Hampshire Republican, called Mr. Watt "an embarrassment to the president who appointed him, an embarrassment to the party to which I proudly belong and an embarrassment to the country" and said the interior secretary "should do the sensible thing and submit his resignation."

"Upon reflection, I realize that I

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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Paranoia Over a Leftist

For narrow, unimpressive reasons, the State Department has declared the United States closed to Rubén Zamora, a Salvadoran leftist. Though he has been a visitor before, and only recently met in Colombia with President Reagan's envoy, Mr. Zamora has now been barred from addressing two forums on Central America. And this exclusion is justified by the same officials who regularly upbraid the Soviet Union for its fear of alien influences.

The Reagan administration's paranoia is bureaucratic. Its practitioners split hairs rather than skulls, but they are nonetheless diligent in trying to seal the frontiers to controversial foreigners. The list has included Japanese peace marchers, the widow of Chile's former president Salvador Allende, and Protestant and Catholic militants from Northern Ireland.

The State Department's hair-splitters had a hard time finding a reason for excluding Mr. Zamora; his credentials are democratic, not Marxist. He is accused of confirming a truth — that his guerrilla partners claimed responsibility for killing an American officer in El Salvador. He did not approve of the murder, but did say that if Americans were not so deeply in-

volved, they would not run this sort of risk.

The State Department translates this to mean that Mr. Zamora refuses to guarantee that no more Americans will be murdered. But if he were such a feared enemy, why let him subsequently meet with Mr. Reagan's special envoy, Richard Stone? A more credible explanation may be that Mr. Zamora offends because he is too moderate and thus blurs the administration's good-guy, bad-guy portrayals of El Salvador's civil war.

American audiences need no protection from controversial visitors. The policy is not only unreasonable but also capricious. Nicaragua's interior minister, Tomás Borge, was first barred and then cleared for a visit. Also cleared is Edmundo Párraga, a disenchanted Sandinist-turned-rebel, who wants to raise money for insurgents invading Nicaragua to overthrow the regime that Mr. Borge serves.

Let them all come. Barring a threat to the peace, no purpose save ignorance is served by excluding a foreigner who comes to plead his cause. Closed borders and minds should be the shaming distinction of that other superpower.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Watt's Terminal Remark

Even his critics will acknowledge that the U.S. secretary of the interior, James Watt, has an unusual talent for simplifying issues. He never puts forward anything requiring subtlety or complicated judgments. It is always just another simple outrage. The current performance raises only one real question, and that is why the White House continues to leave itself exposed to the reproaches that Mr. Watt repeatedly brings down on the administration.

His commission on coal pricing is unusually distinguished. It consists of a former member of the Federal Reserve Board, a former commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, a well-known investment adviser and two respected academics. Those are the people whom the secretary cheerfully described as a masterpiece of political balance: "I have a black, I have a woman, two Jews and a cripple." Mr. Watt is a menace to his allies and a delight to his adversaries not because he talks like that, but because he thinks like that, and after nearly three years in office still does not see why he shouldn't. His insensitivity is terminal. And one would think that so far as his time in office is concerned, this remark would be terminal as well.

It would be a pity if, in the uproar over Mr. Watt's description of his commission, people lost sight of the struggle over coal leasing that lies behind it. Like everything else connected

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Pressure in Geneva

Barely three months from now, unless arms talks in Geneva take a sharp turn for the better, the Reagan administration expects to start deploying Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in West Germany. There is still a remote chance to prevent this escalation of the world's nuclear buildup, but it is going to require a lot more flexibility than the Soviet Union has shown in the past few days.

No significant change can realistically be expected so long as there is a chance that West German protesters can prevent deployment of the Pershings while Soviet SS-20s remain in place. Even if the protests are unsuccessful, the Russians may sit tight until the new missiles are actually pointed at them. But that does not mean they are not feeling the pressure. If they do not understand that their position is much worse after the downing of KAL Flight 007, they are doing some wishful thinking.

— *Newsday* (New York)

Convincing the Syrians

As long as a cease-fire eludes the diplomats, there are dangers irrespective of whether the Americans have adopted a more aggressive role than the forces of other nations. The fact is that there are too many factions of all political and religious persuasions who have an interest in settling local scores against each other and enjoy outside backing. Thus it is becoming more difficult to adopt a purely passive role.

Fortunately, there is acceptance that the multinational force cannot now be withdrawn and an indefinite stay is accepted. If Syria realizes that the force will not sail away because the local situation is too dangerous, then Damascus will be more inclined to give up its campaign to destroy the present Lebanese government and its president.

— *The Daily Telegraph* (London)

Who should decide whether American soldiers will be involved in combat? It's a basic

— *The Financial Times* (London)

FROM OUR SEPT. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Democrats Rebuke Roosevelt
DETROIT — [William Jennings] Bryan, who is campaigning in Michigan, today sent a long telegram to President Theodore Roosevelt, rebuking him for endorsing the charge that Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, was once in the employ of Standard Oil and as such was connected with an attempt to bribe the Attorney-General of Ohio, Mr. Monnett, to dismiss the suits against the company. Mr. Bryan calls upon the President to prove that the charge is well-founded. The telegram says that the "Democratic Party is making an honest, honorable fight and will consequently demand honorable treatment from those in charge of the Republican campaign."

1933: Speed-Up in Relief Is Ordered

WASHINGTON — President Franklin Roosevelt's order to speed up conversion of surplus foodstuffs and staples into food and clothing for the needy this winter through Government purchases totaling \$75 million was followed by the disclosure today that there are still 3.1 million families throughout the country receiving relief. Taking the usual estimate of five persons to a family, this indicates that 15.5 million individuals are now on the dole. The figures come from Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, who announced that 1 million fewer families are receiving relief than when distress among the unemployed hit its peak in March, but that the total is still 20 times the normal level.

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Reagan's 'Snarling Détente' Won't Faze Andropov

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Toward the end of the Brezhnev years, the Soviet Union was on a strategic roll. As U.S. armed forces strengthened, the Soviet arms buildup continued, and what had been rough parity was tipping toward Soviet superiority. In this period, Moscow made four far-reaching decisions:

1. To take advantage of the post-shah power vacuum in the Gulf, the Kremlin launched its first overt invasion of a neighbor outside the Iron Curtain. The conquest of Afghanistan was answered by a U.S. grain embargo that was promptly undercut by France, Canada and Argentina; at seemingly low cost, the Russians threatened Pakistan and came within striking distance of oil lifelines.

2. To achieve military superiority over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Russians installed SS-20 missiles capable of leveling Europe's cities in a stroke. That effectively upset what had been the balance of power for a generation.

3. To guarantee its superiority in intercontinental missiles, Moscow decided then to clean up the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, which limited missile defenses to a single national command center. American intelligence recently spotted a major radar installation near missile sites in Siberia, aimed at Alaska and the U.S. coast; by tying this and other anti-missile radars into the anti-ballistic missile system in Moscow, the Russians make themselves less vulnerable to retaliation from a first strike at the United States. They refuse to meet to discuss U.S. objections to this.

To further the communist penetration of Central America, Mr. Brezhnev ordered guerrilla cadres in El Salvador, supplied through Nicaragua and Cuba, to commence their offensive.

As Yuri Andropov took charge, Moscow's strategic roll ran out of luck. The record of power balances since 1982 looks like this:

1. For the first time, the Kremlin is

faced with five anti-communist insurgencies. Guerrilla forces supplied by the West or China are overthrowing or severely harassing Soviet puppet regimes in Angola, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Afghanistan. The Afghans have tied down 110,000 Soviet troops in an occupation that drains Soviet resources.

2. The thrust into El Salvador has been blunted by the U.S. readiness to arm and train local government forces and to put internal pressure on Nicaragua. As a result, "dialogue toward power-sharing" is now seen by a growing number of Americans as a leftist grab for power without elections, and is resisted.

3. In Europe, the imbalance of power caused by the SS-20s is being rectified; by year's end, deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles will have begun.

Mr. Andropov, in most of his first year, could claim only the pacification of Poland without U.S. sanctions

and the successful stonewalling of the advantage the Russians stole on antiballistic missiles.

In recent months, the new Soviet leader has acted boldly to re-establish strategic momentum:

1. He supplied Libya's invasion of neighboring Chad, thereby threatening the Sudan and all of Central Africa. Egypt shrank; the United States did an Alphonse-Gaston round with France, which finally did its duty in its "sphere." The outcome is uncertain, but Mr. Andropov has more patience than President François Mitterrand.

2. He ordered his client, Syria, to activate Palestine Liberation Organization and Druze fighters to overthrow the government of Lebanon (in the Middle East, even the surrogates have surrendered). Twice removed, he can now order the launching of Soviet-supplied missiles against the U.S.S.R. New Jersey, and pose as a moralist condemning the United States for causing civilian casualties near guerrilla batteries.

3. He and his military shut down the civilian airliner that came near the testing of his new PL-5 missile, which violates terms of the SALT-2 agreement. This loses popularity contests but strikes fear abroad and stirs xenophobic fervor at home.

President Reagan's reaction to the Andropov challenge has been to lay down the doctrine of snarling defense: "no vengeance" means "no linkage." To the amazed delight of doves, and at the top of his moral lungs, Mr. Reagan has foolishly coupled Soviet behavior from arms talks or economic retaliation.

Weating a serious expression is not an expression of seriousness. Mr. Reagan's snarling defense will probably encourage Mr. Andropov to continue his pressure. Berlin is always a good place to test Western will; Jamaica is again vulnerable; an "unfriendly" response to the placement of U.S. missiles in Europe would be the landing of Soviet bombers in Cuba with nuclear missiles.

We can hope that Mr. Reagan would meet such tests with resolve. The tragedy of his strategy, however, is this: His stoneman restraint invites dangerous tests that could be averted now by the quiet, measured application of strength.

The New York Times.

Why Not A Summit With Deng?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan is looking for a foreign policy feather in his cap sometime over the next year. It would any right-thinking president running for reelection. Where in the world should he look?

Surely not in Central America, where only miracles could be counted on to give him the sort of success he craves: the downfall of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua or the crushing of the insurrection in El Salvador. In the Middle East he will be lucky if the situation has not worsened by November 1984. And even without the damage done to U.S.-Soviet relations by the Korean airbase incident, the prospects were bleak for the sort of arms-control breakthrough that would clear the way for a dramatic summit meeting with Yuri Andropov; icy distancing would probably play better with the Reagan constituency.

But hold on, give the globe another half turn and consider the spectacle of Ronald Reagan on location in Beijing in 1984. See him at the Great Wall. Watch him engage in high-stakes, high-visability, power-balancing geopolitics. It would not be quite the same as Richard Nixon's election-year blend of history-making and histrionics, of course. Progress in U.S.-China relations is hard to measure these days, and still more difficult to dramatize.

But serious China-watchers are beginning to believe that after three years of more down than up in U.S.-Chinese relations, there is the beginning of an upswing that could create a climate worthy of summit-level reinforcement — assuming the right balances can be struck; hence, the considerable importance attached to the way Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger handles his visit next week to Beijing. It will tell a great deal about the Reagan administration's reading of current Chinese policy toward the superpowers — a policy nicely encapsulated in the Chinese reaction to the Soviet downing of Korean Airlines Flight 007.

The Chinese pointedly abstained from voting on the United Nations Security Council's resolution deplored the attack, while conceding it was a "serious violation of the established norms." So much for toeing the U.S. line. But Beijing's Foreign Ministry has called on the Russians for compensation to the victims' families, so much for toeing the Soviet line.

"An independent foreign policy," aligned to neither superpower is Beijing's game. The question raised by the Reagan administration's performance more than once since it came to office is should it be big about this.

Doyle Barnett, a China scholar, is one of many who believe that realism demands the U.S. leaders understand and accept the shift that has occurred in China's foreign policy."

"Even if Sino-Soviet relations improve," he said, "strong bilateral U.S.-China ties, mainly political and economic rather than military, are important to both countries." The prime requisite for the success of Mr. Weinberger's trip, he insisted, is that the goals be modest.

This means no excessive generosity in offers of arms sales or security arrangements aimed at making common cause against the Soviet Union; no lectures about the Soviet menace; and no coaching the Chinese on how to handle it. "The principal significance of the Weinberger trip is that it is finally taking place," Mr. Barnett said. You can see what he meant when you look back on the roller-coaster ride in U.S.-China relations since the big Nixon breakthrough in 1972 and the "normalization" of relations in the Carter years.

That was the upswing. The downswing came with the prospect and then the reality of Ronald Reagan's presidency; the hint of a resurrected two-China policy; the chill induced by the suggestion of open-ended arms aid to Taiwan.

That question was finally resolved a year ago. When Secretary of State George Shultz went to China earlier this year, there was at least the promise of an upswing — quickly dashed when the Reagan administration went ahead with an arms deal with Taiwan. Relations soured over trade issues and the detection to the United States of a Chinese tennis player.

But an underlying sense of common interest prevailed. Misunderstandings gave way to new U.S. commitments on trade and technological transfer, made last May in Beijing by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. It should be Mr. Weinberger's principal purpose to accentuate these positive U.S. and Chinese impulses.

The right touch could smooth the path to summitry. Way stations are already marked out. China's foreign minister will be in New York for a session of the UN General Assembly next month — and for a chat with Mr. Shultz. If that goes well (again, no big deals), then Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang might well pick up the invitation given him by Mr. Shultz last spring to come to Washington.

What could be more logical than for Mr. Reagan to visit China in 1984 and meet with Deng Xiaoping?

It would not match the impact of a genuine easing of East-West tension, accompanied by tangible accords or treaties with the Russians and capped by a Reagan-Andropov summit.

But it is something worth doing in its own right. And it would hold potential appeal for candidates Reagan.

The Washington Post.



An Appeal From a Lebanese Not to Give Up Hope

By Abdallah Bouhabib

The writer is Lebanon's ambassador to the United States.

WASHINGTON — I witness with dismay gross distortions and inaccuracies regarding my country. Let me offer some perspective.

Lebanon is a pluralist democracy. The president is elected by the representatives of all the people, of all the communities of Lebanon. Amin Gemayel was elected without opposition in a parliament in which Sunnis, Druze, Shiites, Maronites, Orthodox, Armenians, Melkites and other sects are represented.

The prime minister is a Sunni Muslim, and his commitment to any action the government might take is absolutely necessary. To those who describe the Lebanese government as Phalangist, I would point out that, contrary to what usually happens in the United States, the cabinet is made up of all ethnic groups. And none of its members, or the president's closest advisers, is a member of Kataeb, the Phalangist party. The government has had the consistent support of the established Christian and Moslem leaders, and of many Druze leaders.

The government of Lebanon has consistently maintained an open dialogue with all elements of the public. The government has talked with Walid Jumblat, the leftist Druze leader, on several occasions, most recently with U.S. participation in Paris, and an agreement was reached.

When we reached a security agreement with Israel in May, all the communities of Lebanon supported it. Today this accord is the main platform of opposition. From the outset, Syria opposed the agreement because it consolidated U.S. ties with Lebanon, while Syria remains heavily dependent on and responsive to Moscow.

The Russians could not afford to see the current situation as the savior of the U.S. economy and the defender of the nation. Face it: Some technologies have matured to the point where they are no longer a threat to the world.

The same pattern is seen in America's consumption of bread. As

INTERNATIONAL WEEKEND

September 23, 1983

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Leone's Next: Spaghetti Eastern

by Joan Dupont

ROME — A Sicilian puppeteer's chariot is parked by the swimming pool, brass lions' heads, winking in the sun, lead the way to the den, a trophy room decked out with medals and gold cups. Suddenly — big men move on stealthy feet — Sergio Leone is in the room, all starched collar and ready after-shave.

"The real gold is in the bank," he announces. "The Donatello awards used to be solid gold, now they are plated like Oscar; I got mine just in time," he says, settling majestically at the desk.

Since the movie "A Fistful of Dollars," in 1964, Sergio Leone has been famous for the "spaghetti western," but he transcended the genre: He took America's most-resonant myth and gave it his own tone of voice, ironic and nostalgic. Of the spate of "westerns" made all over Europe, only his cross borders.

On the wall behind the 54-year-old Leone is a photograph of Robert De Niro boxing, inscribed, "You're the best." John Ford autographed his picture, "To Sergio Leone, in admiration." He wrote "Leonor" because that's how it's pronounced in English. Leone explains.

Here in the futuristic Euro quarter, built by Mussolini, Leone has created a small Roman empire. It is mid-morning; he conjures up a silent staff, shadowy extras, who come bearing cappuccino and messages. The villa is outfitted with screening rooms: In a neighboring studio he is editing "Once Upon a Time in America," a film in his head for 13 years and in the works for the last 2. A tale of the Mafia, it stars De Niro.

De Niro and Leone are each known for being sticklers — some say fanatics — for detail. Life on the set was not smooth every day. The \$30-million budget has burgeoned to a reported \$51 million and, despite solid advance sales, there is cause for concern. Leone has shot the equivalent of two films — there are 35 hours to edit and the result will be a film more than three hours long. The release date has been pushed ahead. As high noon approaches, the telephone clamors, his caftan creases, begin to steam.

He begins quietly. "I am the son of a silent film director, Roberto Roberti was the name he took. When Ernst Lubitsch left Germany for America, my father was asked to replace him, but I was on the way — my parents' only child after 14 years of marriage — and he didn't want me to be born in Germany. So instead I was born in Rome in 1929."

"My father was anti-fascist and he couldn't work in Italy for 20 years. Fascism ruined his career. I had no intention of going into the movies, but when I saw what happened to him, I wanted revenge. My father looked like Sean Connery."

After World War II, at 17, Leone left his law studies and went to work with such directors as Vittorio De Sica, beginning as an assistant on "The Bicycle Thief" and working on 58 films as assistant and second-unit director. During the 1950s Leone met Hollywood directors, on the run either from McCarthyism or an industry undermined by television. "When the Americans came to Rome — Fred Zinnemann, William Wyler, Robert Wise — they asked for me even though I didn't speak a word of English."

These were his heroes, they had made his favorite films — westerns — but the westerns, they assured him, was dead and being buried by such television series as "Rawhide" and "Gunsmoke." So Leone, in love with the myth of the West, helped shoot such sagas as "Quo Vadis?" and assisted Raoul Walsh with the battle scenes for "Helen of Troy" and Wyler with the chariot race in "Ben-Hur."

"Then I was asked to step in and finish a remake of 'The Last Days of Pompeii.' It was a huge hit and I found myself in an infernal circle, turning down dozens of sequels. Finally, I agreed to make 'The Colossus of Rhodes,' because I felt I could do it my way, with a wink, irony. Well, it was another huge hit," he says with a sigh. "They wanted more. I had to turn



Sergio Leone.

down eight films a year and went three years without working, until 1964."

By 1964, the fad for "sandals and spears movies" had petered out, the Americans had deserted Cinecittà and the ailing Italian industry turned to low-budget, quickie westerns. The western is not a place, but a state of mind and imitations were out now. The Germans had been at it successfully for years — their efforts well-made, but ponderous, featuring monosyllabic Mexicans — and every country, from Russia to Japan — Akira Kurosawa's "Seven Samurai" is a classic — tried its hand.

"I had my own idea of the western," Leone says. "I wanted to make it from a European point of view, but with nostalgia for American cinema, my school, my childhood. The western is naive, very simple, but it's the hardest kind of film to make because you have so few elements to work with — the cowboy, pistols, horses, a few Indians, very few women. Horner was the best author of westerns. Hector was a great sheriff. That's the kind of film I wanted to do."

In 1964 Leone got his chance. He picked up his story of a mercenary from Kurosawa's "Yojimbo," replicated Clint Eastwood from the "Rancho" series and shot "A Fistful of Dollars" in Spain. Emilio Morricone did the music, as he has on every Leone film since — Leone calls the partnership the kind of Italian marriage before divorce was legal. An unknown, James Welles, was a pseudonym for the actor Gian-Maria Volonte, and Leone hid behind the pen name of Bob Robertson — a great joke by Roberto Roberti's son.

His next films were "For a Few Dollars More" (1965), "The Good, The Bad and The Ugly" (1966), "Once Upon a Time in the West" (1968) and "Duck You Sucker" (1972). ■

"Once Upon a Time in the West" was a remarkable film because I let my old ghosts run loose and got in some truths," Leone says. "I borrowed techniques from the Sicilian marionette school: The puppeteer uses local characters — the mayor, the pharmacist — and discovers the latent anxiety of a community."

Leone's films have been criticized as anti-western. He has little use for heroes — he calls them idiotic animals — his heroes are bad guys and he casts against type: Henry Fonda is dirty, Charles Bronson comes up clean. In the United States, he was accused of distorting the basic morality that defined the western, but Leone sees his films as "a small tribute to the grandeur of pioneer America. Twenty years ago I took the Superchief Express from Chicago, doing the pioneer route, and when I saw that immense space, like in Ford movies, I said, 'It may be fantastic to go to the moon, but it's just as fantastic to discover America.'"

Right now, as in the De Niro movie, he is discovering urban America, even as the west has become urbanized. In Europe it's all over and most Hollywood westerns have gimmicks or twists these days. "I don't believe in space westerns," Leone says solemnly. "Or Dracula goes West, or any mix. The western is significant for what it represents in the past, not modern life or future life."

"I think the western will be revived. The joy of reliving that moment of history is so great. In the United States right now, the young are responding to the disillusionment of the recent past — Vietnam and Watergate — the family, too, is suffering, and America was built on the family. So, for the time being, a space ship to another planet looks good. They want to get outside themselves for a while, but they'll be back."

On the Danube, A Peace Pagoda

by Alan Levy

VIEENNA — Peace has broken out along the Danube, exemplified by a golden-domed pagoda next door to a fish restaurant. Actually two feuding fish restaurants contribute to the story of the huge Buddhist peace pagoda that will be inaugurated here Sunday afternoon.

For three generations, Berger's (Dammhausern 41, tel: 742116, closed Saturdays) and Lindmayer's (Dammhausern 50, tel: 742183, closed Mondays), have competed side-by-side along a pleasant promenade on the Danube embankment, not far from the Prater nature preserve. The two families, alike in specialty, were steeped in rivalry.

The first step toward peace came when Lindmayer's fourth generation, Elisabeth, was born in 1945. At 14, she rebelled against her Catholic upbringing and parochial school and, within a few years, reached out for the Buddhist faith through reading and physical training in various martial arts. After a trip to the Far East with her family, she pronounced herself a Buddhist at 16.

In 1968, discord between Berger's and Lindmayer's ceased when Elisabeth Lindmayer was married to Franz Berger, who now runs the rival restaurant. Although they were divorced after seven years, the families remain friendly and the couple's son, Franz, 15, shuttles between both.

Like his daughter, Gustav Lindmayer, now 78, was influenced by Eastern ideas; not religiously, but culturally. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the restaurateur took an annual vacation in the Orient, returning each year with a Thai or Sri Lankan waiter or two and, later, a Thai chef. The menus of both Berger's and Lindmayer's feature such regional pike-perch varieties as *Zander*, *Fogach* and *Schill* as well as sole and carp, and, on wonderful occasions, the Austrian lake fish called *Reinbaken*, but Lindmayer's also busts forth with *Fogach* Bangkok, curried sole Kung Pao and trout Thai-Art in a caper-and-garlic sauce.

Through her Catholic marriage and civil divorce, Elisabeth Lindmayer remained a Buddhist, like some 5,000 other Austrians — this year, Buddhism was formally recognized by the government as an official religion, with all the exemptions and privileges of Western religions. In running the fish restaurant with her parents, she made her religious beliefs felt in the biologically grown wines that joined the menu and the emphasis on fish that come from certified clean waters.

On April 24, 1982, Elisabeth Lindmayer, who lives above her restaurant, was awakened by a drummer. Beneath her window stood a Japanese monk in his 30s, his head shaved, his body wrapped in white robe and orange sash. He was beating a small drum with a stick. The monk, whose name was Matsura, belongs to Nipponian Myohoji, Buddhist disciples of Nichiren, a 13th century teacher. The disciples devote their lives, as Nichiren did, to "establishing righteousness to secure peace" — inner peace and international peace. To them, this begins by chanting a prayer for peace, while beating a hand drum — "to awaken affection, pleasure and joy in those who possess the heart of goodness and peace," according to one sutra and to "arouse the heart of fear and anger in those who prefer strife and conduct murder and destruction."

The Buddhist Center downtown had sent Matsura out to Lindmayer's to ask for a few days' lodging. Elisabeth laid a mat for him in a small, abandoned houseboat that stood in the restaurant's garden. Customers and neighbors, intrigued by the drum monk, wandered over to ask questions, as did Elisabeth in her spare time. After Matsura felt welcome to stay on indefinitely,

Continued on page 8

Remembering An Old Dream About Europe

LONDON — When World War II ended in 1945, Richard Mayne was a 21-year-old soldier stationed in Yorkshire. He remembers the bonfires, the girls, the song "The White Cliffs of Dover" with its promise of "love and laughter/ And peace ever after," words that, Mayne says, may sound silly now but that spoke strongly then of nostalgia and of a hope for a halcyon future to match the sacrifices so many had made.

The Europe of May 1945 was gray, desolate and exhausted. In 6 years, 27 million people had left their countries, voluntarily or otherwise, and

MARY BLUME

15 million Europeans were dead. France's national income in 1945 was less than half what it had been in 1939; in southern Germany production was down to one-twentieth of peacetime figures. This battered world and the confident and affluent society that grew out of it are the subjects of Richard Mayne's latest book, "Postwar," published in London by Thames and Hudson.

"Postwar" begins with celebrations of VE Day on May 8 or 9 — ominously, victory in Europe was celebrated on different days by Russia and the West — and it ends with the signing of the Treaty of Rome on March 25, 1957.

In between, there is a cavalcade of personalities from Konrad Adenauer to the neorealist screenwriter Cesare Zavattini. Mayne brings back myxomatosis, London fog and Comet aircraft. He remembers Igor Gouzenko, Globi Pasha and "Bonjour Tristesse"; Lady Docker, Don Camillo, Major Thompson, Jimmy Porter and Holden Caulfield, as well as Ludwig Erhard, George Cukor, Marshall, Boris Vian and Enrico Mattei.

Such interweaving makes the fabric of life, Mayne says. "I'm always put off if I read a history book and at the end there's a chapter on cultural and artistic life. I think it's terribly artificial because in fact people are immersed in the society they're living in all the time and that includes books and film and the rest of it."

"To understand European attitudes to the Marshall Plan, for example, you have to think about the way Cesare Pavese wrote about American literature and what Faulkner meant to the Existentialist period in Paris, and how much Sartre's 'La Naissance' depends for its final force on Roquentin listening to a black jazz artist singing 'Some of These Days.'"

Mayne is a distinguished British writer and journalist who began working for the European Coal and Steel Community in 1957 and was for many years closely associated with Jean Monnet, "the father of Europe." Because he is a committed European, some critics have suggested that in ending his book with the Treaty of Rome, he is arguing that this was the culminating achievement of the postwar period. Mayne denies that the book is a paean of praise either to the EC or to Monnet and says that the 1957 Treaty was simply a logical stopping-off point. Europe, he says, at a certain point became inevitable.

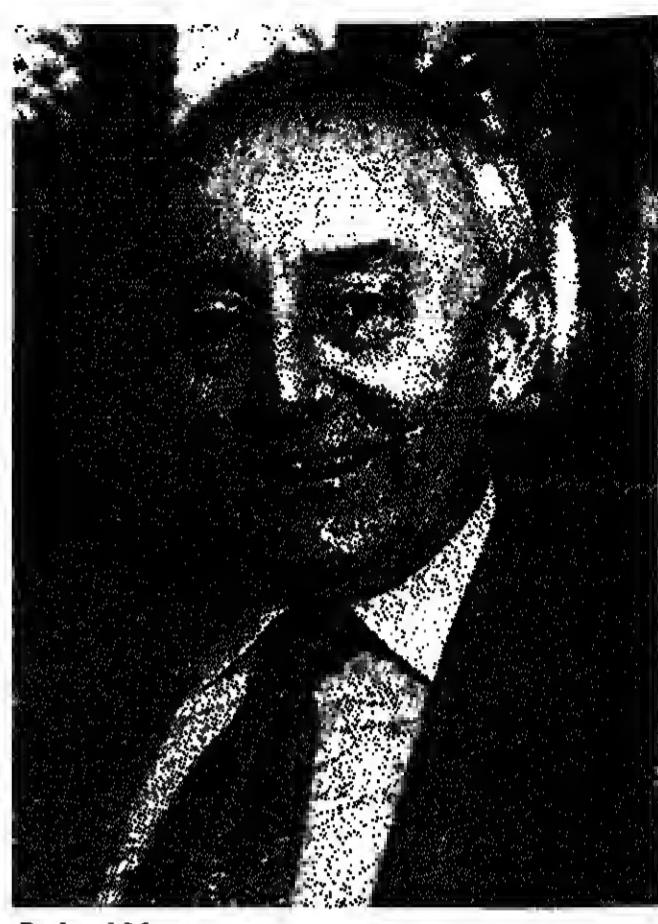
"A lot of historians have argued to me that even without Monnet or Schuman or any of those guys it would have happened anyway. I think there's a lot to be said for that. It would have happened differently, but Franco-German reconciliation was obviously necessary after the war, there were so many people who felt it ... No one's going to feel rancor forever, you're not going to feel that you always have to regard people as your hereditary enemies. You only have to say those words to realize the absurdity of them."

To be European, says Mayne, is to expand your point of view. "The starting point is self-awareness, to know that your way of looking at things is not the only way. For the British the notion of equity, fairness, is terribly important in the legal system. For the French, the written letter of the law is not a pedantic affair, the British think, it is the basis of their liberties. If it's not written down, you can't rely on it. The British — you see this with British Rail or with union negotiations — make an agreement which each side interprets totally differently and which is only salable to each side on that basis. Now that's no way to run a railroad or anything else."

"The best way to run a thing is to be clear about what you are doing. That's what I used to admire about Monnet, that he would say 'I don't understand, I want to be totally clear.' And you'd go through a text with Monnet 140 times in one instance — 140 versions of a statement. It's that passion for clarity that I think is very admirable in the French and that the British see sometimes as pedantic. Likewise, I think the desire for equity is something the French could learn from."

"It's a slow process because we all start from different assumptions. That's what I mean by being a European — not becoming essentially different yourself; you still retain your assumptions, you still retain your priorities. You're still British. But you don't regard that as the only possible way of seeing things."

In "Postwar," Mayne's first big section is on the Nuremberg war



Richard Mayne.

trials, which he uses to talk about the problems of German division, reunification and war guilt — "all the complexities which still lie under the surface of Germany," he says. The most-moving part of the book is another set piece, on the life and death of the Czechoslovakian leader Jan Masaryk.

"What I was trying to do in the section on Masaryk was to dramatize in a single person what happened throughout the East European satellite countries. We accept the division of Europe now; at the time it was seen as a tragedy."

A third set piece is on the Suez crisis, which Mayne uses to describe the end of the idea of empire. "I was writing the Masaryk chapter just at the time when the Polish crisis was blowing up and the Suez chapter when the Falklands was going on. I had a terrible feeling of resonance with the way it's still happening."

"This book is supposed to be a history book," Mayne adds, "but it's really about the present. It's not supposed to be objective, I don't see how anyone who lived through it can be."

Mayne's attitude to the postwar period can be summed up in one phrase dropped during a conversation in his house near Regent's Park: "We shouldn't be so damned ungrateful." For all its crises and errors, postwar was a time of optimism and generosity, of rebuilding and imaginative planning.

"What I try to do in the book is to give this sense to people who didn't live there or who don't remember it, this sense of what enormous problems we were facing — the terror, the pity, the effort, the hard work. Why can't we solve problems today like the Common Agricultural Policy or the Mexican debt when they showed such imagination then?"

"It occurred to me that when you actually look at the postwar period, you find that all the basic political, economic and even social and intellectual capital on which we're living now was more or less laid down in those first years. It was a fantastically creative period. I think we're still living in the trail of a kind of idealism which the war fueled. There is still a feeling that we ought to make the world better. No one believes in automatic progress, but we have ideals and we're puzzled by people who were fighting for. He was in a minority. Most people, I think, still believe that we can make the world a better place."

Contrasted to the negative de Gaulle is Jean Monnet, who thought anything could be accomplished by good thinking and hard work. "A favorite quote of Monnet from Oliver Wendell Holmes was 'The mode whereby the inevitable comes to pass is effort.'"

When de Gaulle vetoed Britain's entry to the Common Market in 1963, Mayne said it was depressing. "C'est déprimant." "Non," said Monnet briskly. "C'est attristant."

Mayne's book doesn't neglect the failures and disappointments of the postwar period, but his mood is definitely positive. When his friend Saul Bellow read the book, he wrote to Mayne, "I read your book like Hans Christian Andersen. You made the past seem like a fairy tale." Perhaps he did, says Mayne. "There were a lot of unpleasant things, but I think we do tend to look at the past as a golden age because it's all set, there's nothing you can do about it. It's there."

College Scholarships Just for the Asking

by Dawn Frankfort

SAN RAFAEL, California — During Dan Cassidy's college career he acquired three degrees, \$20,000 in scholarships and his own business, which specializes in finding free dollars for college students.

Cassidy, now 26 years old, founded the National Scholarship Research Service in 1980 to help friends having financial difficulties in school. From his own experiences, he knew millions of dollars in untapped funds were available to students unaware of the money's existence.

"When I was going to the University of San Francisco I spent a lot of time in the financial aid office," Cassidy says. "My first scholarship was \$600 from the Rotary Foundation. By the time I graduated I received \$20,000 in total scholarships."

Cassidy says his service has the world's largest private library of data about scholarships grants and fellowships — information about 70,000 awards worth approximately \$2 billion. Nearly 20,000 people have used his service, he says.

For \$35, his customers get computer printouts with an average of 40 to 50 possible custom-matched scholarships. The person must then write the organizations for scholarship applications and additional information.

A common misconception about scholarships, Cassidy says, is that they are solely available to students with good grades. Many scholarships, he explains, require only that a person be creative, interested in a certain area, or possess previous work experience."

Although most scholarships are "fairly standard," Cassidy says, his firm's computers also inform him on some that are unusual:

• The Golf Turf Management Scholarship, for example, offers \$300 to \$500 a year for up to 25 people looking for work managing golf courses.

• Students who abstain from tobacco, narcotics, alcohol and strenuous athletic contests are eligible to apply for scholarships to Buck-

nell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Eight to 10 students can divide as much as \$30,000.

• Any female graduate student under age 26 is eligible for a \$4,000 grant to study outside the United States as long as she promises to stay unmarried during her travels. The grant, the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship, is available from Wellesley College in Wellesley, Massachusetts.

• American graduate students who want to spend a month in Bulgaria are eligible to apply for fellowships worth \$7,000 to \$9,000 to attend the Slavonic Studies Seminar in Sofia, Bulgaria.

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 712.53.30). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 13: "The Inclination Towards 'Gesamt-kunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1800." •Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90). CONCERT — Sept. 26: The Juilliard Orchestra, Jorge Mester conductor. Nadja Sonnenberg violin (Schumann, Tchaikovsky, Brahms). RECITAL — Sept. 29: Meira Farkas piano. •Kunsthalle (tel: 95.49.90). ROCK — Sept. 25: Kiss. THEATER der Wiener (tel: 57.96.32). MUSICAL — Sept. 30: "Cats." •Volksoper (3 Wohlwillstrasse 78). Sept. 24: "My Fair Lady" (Loewe). Franz Bauer-Theussel and Rudolf Bibi conductors. Sept. 25: "The Daughter of the Regiment" (Donizetti) Franz Bauer-Theussel conductor.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Den Brandt Park (tel: 232.01.03). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: "17th Biennale of Sculpture." •Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.85). OPERA — Sept. 30: "Aida" (Verdi) Nicholas Cleobury conductor. BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45). EXHIBITION — Sept. 20: Academy of St. Martin in the Fields (Handel). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Three Continents: Africa, South Sea Islands, America," collection from the Stuttgart Linden Museum.

DENMARK

HUMLEBÆK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art. To Oct. 2: "German Expressionism — Two Generations."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Barbican Theatre — Sept. 24-27: "The

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WEEKEND

appears every Friday

Sept. 25: "Bonjour Monsieur Magne." To Sept. 26: "Polish Art from the Lodz Museum." •La Galerie (tel: 326.63.51). The English Theatre of Paris — Through October: "The Private Eye." •The Public Eye (Studio). •Musée Grévin Graphic Center (49 Rue des Mathurins, Paris 8^e). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: Devis Grebu graphics.

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 6: "Gustave Doré (1832-1883); Illustrator." •Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 278.73.81). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: Georges Rouault. •Restaurant Beabourgoueo (tel: 47.21.11). THEATER — "La Spécialité" (Alan Rossetti). •Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.96). JAZZ — Sept. 24: Elvin Jones and the Jazz Machine. •Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 233.44.44). BALLET — To Oct. 2: New York City Ballet. RECITAL — Sept. 26: Nicolai Gedda tenor, Nadia Gledhill-Nova piano (Glinka, Mussorgsky, Rimski-Korsakov, Rachmaninoff).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 1: "British Art from the National Gallery (tel: 633.08.80). Collette Theatre — Sept. 26-28: "Glengarry Glen Ross" (Mamet). Lyttelton Theatre — Sept. 26-30: "You Can't Take It With You" (Harold Kaufman). Oliver Theatre — Sept. 24, 26, 27: "A Star Is Born" (Hampton). •Romeo & Juliet (tel: 439.07.47). JAZZ — Sept. 24: Elvin Jones and the Jazz Machine. •Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 233.44.44).

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
- Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls.	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PSEG P	14.2	12.3	4.1	15%	1976	15%	1,000	10	14.2	12.3	13.2	+ .10
PSGE P	7.00	5.20	5.02	62	63	—	1,000	10	7.00	5.20	5.20	+ .00
PSGE P	11.5	10.5	10.50	121	121	—	1,000	10	11.50	10.50	10.50	+ .00
Publsh	.16	.17	1.20	162	510	510	1,000	10	.16	.17	.17	+ .00
P.R. Com.	7.00	6.75	6.75	724	712	712	1,000	10	7.00	6.75	6.75	+ .00
Purpurt	12.6	12.1	2.24	140	199	199	1,000	10	12.60	12.10	12.10	+ .00
Purifin	1.16	1.16	1.16	7	593	593	1,000	10	1.16	1.16	1.16	+ .00
Pvtv	1.16	1.16	1.16	28	28	28	1,000	10	1.16	1.16	1.16	+ .00

G

Quaker 2.20 2.05 4.5 182 222 47% 49% 49

Quaker 2.20 2.05 4.5 182 222 47% 49% 49

Quaker 2.20 2.05 4.5 182 222 47% 49% 49

Quaker 2.20 2.05 4.5 182 222 47% 49% 49

R

RBC 9.6 RBLB 1.6 1.44 1782 260% 260% 260%

RCA 2.00 RCL 2.00 2.00 20% 20% 20%

RCA 2.00 RCL 2.00 2.00 20% 20% 20%

RCL 2.0

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1983

TECHNOLOGY

By ANDREW POLLACK

Smaller, Faster Models of Modems Will Be Standard Computer Gear

NEW YORK — In the movie "WarGames," the young hero connects his home computer to a Defense Department computer by dialing the telephone, waiting for a high-pitched sound and then sticking the telephone handset into a box with two caps on it. The box is perhaps the most familiar type of modem, a device for allowing two computers to communicate over telephone lines.

But if "WarGames" served to popularize modems, it popularized models that are rapidly becoming outmoded. New modems are smaller, faster, cheaper and easier to use. They are starting to be made from single semiconductor chips and in a few years, experts say, they will be built into computers as a standard part.

That, in turn, will help spur the development of electronic information services, which have been slow to catch on.

"Modems were the kinds of things that until fairly recently were specialty items," said David Simons, president of the Digital Video Corp., a New York consulting concern. "Now they are becoming common."

Dataquest, a market research concern, estimates that 150,000 modems valued at \$45 million were sold in 1982 for use with personal computers, with the leading suppliers being Hayes, Microcom and Products of Norcross, Georgia, and Novation Inc. of Tazewell, California. Dataquest predicts that in 1987 home and personal computer modem sales will reach 2.2 million units valued at \$364 million.

Modems take the digital pulses, the ones and zeros, that are used by computers and change them into tones that can be carried by telephone lines. At the other end, they change the signal back into digital pulses. The conversion processes are known as modulation and demodulation, whence "modem."

One change, well under way, is that acoustic couplers, the devices used in "WarGames," are being replaced by direct-connect modems, which hook directly into the telephone, bypassing the handset. This lessens the chances of noise leaking in and garbling transmission. Another change is that modems are being given intelligence. They can, for instance, be programmed from the computer keyboard to dial a particular number automatically and transmit the commands needed to gain access to data banks.

The next big change, according to people in the industry, is that modems for personal computers will become faster, with those transmitting at 1,200 bits per second replacing the 300-bit-per-second modems that are now the most popular. (The speeds are often described as 300 and 1,200 baud, with baud meaning signals per second. In some higher-speed modems, however, each signal can carry more than one bit, so baud and bits per second are not always equal.)

The 1,200-baud modems sell for \$500 to \$800, but prices are dropping and in 1984 should reach \$200 to \$300, the same price as some 300-baud units. Meanwhile, 300-baud modems are dropping below \$100, so they will remain popular for inexpensive home computers.

Those in the business say 1,200-baud transmission, which is equivalent to 120 letters per second, would make electronic information services more pleasant to use. A screen of text with 24 lines and 80 characters on a line can fill up in 16 seconds instead of 64. "Once you use a 1,200-baud modem, it's hard to go back," said Stephen Durham, director of product planning for Ceramic Microelectronics, a modem manufacturer in Sunnyvale, California.

Telephone Software Distribution

Faster modems will make it more practical to distribute software over the telephone rather than through retail stores. At 300 baud, it would take four and a half minutes to transmit a video game program with 8,000 characters of instructions, and more than half an hour to transmit a more complex word processing program.

Sputtering the price declines has been the incorporation of modems on single chips. Semiconductor companies such as Advanced Micro Devices and Texas Instruments already have single-chip 300-baud modems and within two years should have 1,200-baud chips as well, according to David Taylor, an engineer at Advanced Micro Devices. Radio Shack is building single-chip modems into its Model 100 portable computer.

The 1,200-baud modems are more complex than the 300s because they use a different technique to change the digital pulses into tones. A 300-baud unit simply alternates between two tones; one tone represents a zero and the other a one.

But the same technique cannot be used for higher-speed transmission because the telephone lines, designed to transmit the narrow range of frequencies of the human voice, have limited capacities. They are like roadbeds that can accommodate two bicycle paths in each direction but cannot fit in as many automobile lanes.

So 1,200-baud modems transmit a single frequency signal but change the phase, or synchronization, of the signal. Instead of the characteristic wave, the signal resembles a disjointed wave, and each break represents a zero or one or a combination of zeros and ones. In the road analogy, instead of using different lanes to represent zeros and ones, there is only one lane in each direction, with different models of cars representing zeros and ones.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 22, excluding bank service charges									
	\$	£	DM	FF	FL	GDR	SEK	DKC	YEN
American	2.982	4.864	111.34	3.008	5.841	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Argentina	2.982	4.864	111.34	3.008	5.841	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Australia	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Belgium	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Canada	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Denmark	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Finland	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Iceland	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Ireland	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Italy	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Japan	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Malta	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Netherlands	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
New Zealand	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Norway	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Portugal	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Spain	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Sweden	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Switzerland	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
United Kingdom	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
United States	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679
Yugoslavia	2.978	4.859	111.34	3.007	5.837	5.841	1.0287	2.101	21.679

Source: Sterling 1,2001, Iribic 2

(a) Commercial firms. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000

N.G.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Sept. 22

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Sterling	French	ECU	SDR
1%*	9.7%	5.5%	4.5%	4.5%	9.7%	12.4%	8.7%	9.4%
2%	9.5%	5.3%	4.3%	4.3%	9.5%	12.2%	8.5%	9.2%
3%	9.3%	5.1%	4.1%	4.1%	9.3%	12.0%	8.3%	9.0%
4%	9.1%	4.9%	3.9%	3.9%	9.1%	11.8%	8.1%	8.8%
5%	8.9%	4.7%	3.7%	3.7%	8.9%	11.6%	7.9%	8.6%
6%	8.7%	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%	8.7%	11.4%	7.7%	8.4%
7%	8.5%	4.3%	3.3%	3.3%	8.5%	11.2%	7.5%	8.2%
8%	8.3%	4.1%	3.1%	3.1%	8.3%	11.0%	7.3%	8.0%
9%	8.1%	3.9%	2.9%	2.9%	8.1%	10.8%	7.1%	7.8%
10%	7.9%	3.7%	2.7%	2.7%	7.9%	10.6%	6.9%	7.6%

Source: Sterling 1,2001, Iribic 2

N.G.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Key Money Rates

United States

	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Discount Rate	8.0%	8.0%	Bank	8.0%
Federal Funds	8.0%	8.0%	Call Money	8.0%
Broker Loan Rate	8.0%	8.0%	Commercial Paper, 30-120 days	8.0%
Conn. Paper, 30-120 days	8.0%	8.0%	3-month Treasury Bills	8.0%
3-month Treasury Bills	8.0%	8.0%	6-month Treasury Bills	8.0%
CDs 360+ days	8.0%	8.0%	CDs 604+ days	8.0%
CDS 604+ days	8.0%	8.0%	CDS 904+ days	8.0%

West Germany

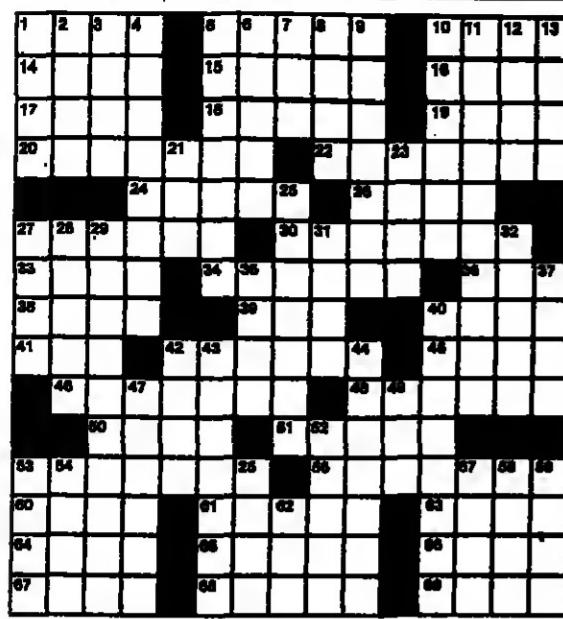
	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Lombard Rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Overnight Rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
One Month Interbank	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
3-month Interbank	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
6-month Interbank	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%

Japan

	5%	5%	5%	5%

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CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Source of a powder
- 5 Bar at the bar
- 10 Fleeting odor
- 14 Margarine
- 15 Goddess of the home
- 16 Bakery employee
- 17 Average
- 18 Enrage
- 19 Redactor's word
- 20 Great breadth
- 22 Village
- 23 Cypher
- 24 On edge
- 25 De Soto
- 26 contemporary
- 27 "Nine—"
- 28 film or sitcom
- 30 Afternoon naps
- 33 Sunny—
- 34 Lab vessel
- 35 He wrote "The Brave Bulls."
- 36 Mousogary's "Pictures Exhibition"
- 38 Mosaic contribution
- 40 Geological division
- 41 Opposite of poor
- 42 Vermicelli and ravoli

DOWN

- 45 Beer: Slang
- 46 Wine-decanter
- 47 Aeronautics
- 48 A Resuscitator
- 49 Soviet news agency
- 51 Where to find a nesting
- 53 Juggler's woe
- 56 Elongated circle
- 58 Chinese pieces
- 61 Himalayan kingdom
- 63 Wearers of teeth
- 64 "The—of the skeleton".
- 65 T. S. Eliot
- 66 Cordial
- 67 Distracting
- 68 Grace—in "A Rage to Live!"
- 69 Not so big
- 70 Seal on a piston
- 71 Lubricate
- 72 Harness
- 73 Vault
- 74 Serving
- 75 Expense
- 76 Recuse
- 77 Grace—in "A Rage to Live!"
- 78 Small bills
- 79 Ray, to Bob
- 80 May spacious
- 81 Without a chief
- 82 Took a header
- 83 Honey locust, s.g.
- 84 Beer
- 85 Wine-decanter
- 86 Ray, to Bob
- 87 May spacious
- 88 Two
- 89 Wishes
- 90 Honey locust
- 91 Neighbors
- 92 Friend
- 93 Properties
- 94 Holler—thou
- 95 Big Ten
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Australia II Evens Series With Biggest Victory Yet

The Associated Press

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — Australia II forced the America's Cup to a decisive seventh race for the first time with a shocking rout of the U.S. defender, Liberty, on Thursday that evened the sailing series at 3-3.

John Bertrand steered the Australian yacht to within one victory of becoming the first foreign boat to win the cup, which the United States has held since the first competition 12 years ago.

As it is, "Children of War" still

means the way a power-guy does

Hong Kong, the author reveals

and Graham Greene, in *George Orwell*, Francis Bacon

appears.

It is to tell how well he

sped Romantics. Rousseau is

to be read. "The last, or the least

of the children than did the

impressions of newsworthy jour-

nalists are these kids who

have some lost love lost

time team, the reporter and

time in the Third World at the

local interpreter and guide the

experts — an education of per-

sonal science. Then there is the

which prefers the snappy quip and

more faithful to reality.

The result is a kind of Mis-

ter, a whirlwind tour of self-

satisfaction and without a trace

"After three days of shirk-

ing and Lebanon; in Athens I saw

generally. That was encouraging."

Journalism, a Time staffer re-

veals from the French word

means to last much longer than

journalism, however, does it

that a writer of Rousseau's abil-

ity, with the immense resources

that did not produce that kind of

Heavenly Art Bequest

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pennsylvania — Suzanne E. Tallichet is a graduate student at Penn State who, like many other fans of the Nittany Lions, had enough of losing after Penn State dropped its first two games this season. She wrote a letter to the editor of The Daily Collegian, the student newspaper, and her message was printed early last week.

"There's something wrong at the top of the football hierarchy at Penn State," she wrote. "Call it lack of leadership, lack of unity or even indecision, but it's all symptomatic of the same thing and as basic as an attitude. Clearly, we need a change."

Well, no one else was calling for

Coach Joe Paterno's resignation —

yet. Seven seasons without a

losing record and three undefeated

seasons should help save his job.

But Miss Tallichet had more to say.

"Last week promoters of Penn State football urged the fans to wear blue and white to the games," she wrote. "It may sound trivial to some, but there's a lot of symbolism in virtually every human activity. Where was Coach Paterno's blue and white?"

That was the problem: Paterno

spinaker for the first of two cross-

wind reaches.

The Australians' gain of 2:36

PEOPLE

A Paragon's Reward

reached a diplomatic end. The private Kent School agreed to transplant 4,000 blueberry bushes to the school grounds from adjacent property that Kissinger recently purchased. The residents of Kent became upset when they heard that Ralph E. Henderson planned to rip up the sprawling patch before selling the property to Kissinger.

"Poor guy, he didn't know a blueberry bush from a coconut tree," I'm sure," Henderson, 83, said of Kissinger. Kissinger wasn't pleased to learn that the patch, used by the public for 20 years, was only a few yards from the house, Henderson said. Suzanne McFarlane, a spokeswoman for Kissinger, said she couldn't attest to Kissinger's personal reaction to blueberries. "I have never actually heard him give a blueberry speech, to be quite honest," she said.

Benedict Nightingale, who has been theater critic for the New Statesman, a British weekly, will succeed Walter Kerr as the New York Times Sunday drama critic. Kerr, who recently retired, will still contribute occasionally to the Times. Nightingale previously covered British theater for the Times on a free-lance basis.

The singer Debby Boone, who rocketed to fame in 1977 with "You Light Up My Life," has checked out of Cedars-Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles after giving birth to twin girls, described as "happy, fine and wonderful." The babies, Gabrielle Monsevere Ferrier, and Dustin Boone Ferrier, were born to the 26-year-old daughter of the singer Pat Boone on Saturday. They are the second and third children for Boone and his husband, Gabriel Ferrier, son of the actor Jose Ferrer and the singer Rosemary Clooney.

The Palestinian poet Mahmoud Darwish received the Lenin peace Prize medal in Moscow ceremonies during which he lashed out against alleged American plans "to put the Arab region under the heavy yoke of dependence."

Pope John Paul II has returned to the Vatican after spending the summer at his villa at Castelgandolfo.



Eric Kandel

E.L. Doctorow's "Ragtime" quoted Scott Joplin: "Do not play this piece fast. It is news right to play Ragtime fast."

Surprisingly, Graham Greene did not use Biblical epigrams in his latest novel, "Monsignor Quixote." Instead, he turned to good old Shakespeare: "There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so." For his Vietnam novel, "The Quiet American," Greene found an apt quotation by Byron that covers wars generally: "This is the patent age of new inventions / For killing bodies, and for saving souls / All propagated with the best intentions."

Joseph Heller's "Good as Gold" used a line from a story by Bernard Malamud: "If you ever forget you're a Jew, a gentle will remind you." A second epigraph to the same novel—a pungent quote on power attributed to Lyndon B. Johnson—is a bit earthy, so you'll have to look it up for yourself.

It took Tolstoy in "Anna Karenina" to write such great opening sentence that it became almost as well-known as the biblical epigraph preceding it—Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord" (Romans 12:19). Tolstoy's sentence, of course, goes: "Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way." It's a natural for an epigraph. See Saul Maloff's novel, "Happy Families."

OBSERVER

The Depths of Flattery

By Russell Baker

LONDON — England still has a long way to go in its effort to achieve satisfactory Americanization. True, the tea bag is now triumphant. Thirty years ago, it was sneered at everywhere from Penzance to Blackpool as a barbaric American absurdity. Londoners whm had been to the United States and seen tea bags giggled when recounting the spectacle.

Nowadays it is almost impossible to get a cup of the British national brew without having to cope with a tea bag and ordering a pot of tea will most likely get you three tea bags sulking in a metal pitcher.

Following the U.S. tradition, London refuses to provide a sensible dish for disposing of the tea bag, though English ingenuity is obviously capable of such invention. It was English ingenuity, after all, that created the toast rack, an elegant metal device which holds several pieces of toast upright and well separated from each other so the cooling breeze can flow rapidly over them.

On the other hand, London has taken to American cuisine as enthusiastically as a station wagon full of teen-agers. All the United States' most beloved brand names now line streets in which, 30 years ago, Londoners howled with derision at news that Americans drank martinis instead of dry sherry before dinner.

I have, for example, just finished a lunch of Kentucky Fried Chicken washed down with a can of Dr. Pepper. The chicken, to be sure, had no parts recognizable to the U.S. drive-in gourmet. What I took to be the leg was attached to the breast, but this may be because the Pakistani cuisiniers in charge of the business had partitioned the chicken according to some obscure convention.

Anyhow, it tasted like chicken and the accompanying French fries, as crisp as overbaked cabbage, were a tribute to the global march of U.S. fast-food.

As an American, you can't help feeling your bosom swell with pride at the zeal with which London has copied U.S. efforts to strangle its cities with automobiles. That's what my bosom swells with every time I approach Hyde Park Corner,

New York Times Service

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once a magnificent urban center of fine avenues, stunning architecture and parkland visits.

Now, in tribute to the memory of Detroit's golden age, it is completely given over to motor traffic that appears between the title page and Chapter One, an author's way of saying, "I am walking in the footsteps of literary tradition and possibly greatness." Sometimes the epigraph is so good, in fact, that it says more, more briefly, than the book itself — hardly the author's intention.

"Epigraph" — sometimes confused with "epitaph," a commemorative line or verse inscribed on a tombstone — is derived from the Greek word for an inscription on a building or statue. The champion modern supplier of epigraphs may be William Butler Yeats. For example, Norman Mailer's "Ancient Evenings" begins with these words from Yeat's essay "Ideas of Good and Evil": "I believe in the practice and philosophy of what we have agreed to call magic, in what I must call the vocation of spirits, though I do not know what they are, in the power of creating magical illusions, in the visions of truth in the depths of the mind when the eyes are closed."

Yeats' poems are the great source of titles as well as epigraphs. "The Second Coming" is full of phrases that have ended up on the jackets of such books as Joan Didion's collection of essays "Slouching Towards Bethlehem" and Joseph Frank's book of criticism "The Widening Gyre." William Maxwell's novel "They Came Like Swallows" derives both title and epigraph from Yeat's lines "They came like swallows and like swallows went / And yet a woman's powerful character / Could keep a swallow in its first intent." Yeat's famous line "The center cannot hold" could serve as an all-purpose epigraph for half the political books published these days.

F. Scott Fitzgerald, without crediting Keats, found both epigraph and title for "Tender is the Night" in "Ode to a Nightingale": "Already with thee tender is the night / / But here there is no light / Save what from heaven is with the breezes blown / / Through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways." For his new novel, "The World is Made of Glass," Morris West altered Ralph Waldo Emerson slightly: "Commit a crime, and the earth is made of glass.

Some, damning circumstance always transpired.

Ernest Hemingway's best-known epigraph, taken from John Donne, also became the title for his novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls": "No man is an Island, in of it selfe; every man is a peice of the Continent; a part of the maine. . . . And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

Hemingway chose his epigraphs carefully. He used two that worked in tandem for "The Sun

New York Times Service

Epigraphs: Famous First Words

By Herbert Mitgang

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Epigraphs, those brilliant quotations from past masters or pungent sayings by contemporaries that appear between the title page and Chapter One, are an author's way of saying, "I am walking in the footsteps of literary tradition and possibly greatness." Sometimes the epigraph is so good, in fact, that it says more, more briefly, than the book itself — hardly the author's intention.

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